Bijlage bij kamerbrief feitelijkheden stemmen op zondag

	Vraag 1: Do elections in your country take place during the weekends?
Australië	yes
België	yes
Bulgarije	The elections take place on a day off, which is the same throughout the country.
Denemarken	In Denmark local and regional elections are always held on the third Tuesday in November. General elections can take place at any day. However, the general elections have only been held once during the weekend (Saturday) and that was more than 150 years ago (year 1853). Elections for the European Parliament have taken place in the weekends (Sunday) at the latest three elections (2004, 2009 and 2014). One of the reasons why the European Parliament election has been held on Sundays for the latest three elections is the time for the publication of the election result. The result of the election must not be made public before all of the polling stations in all of the member states of the European Union are closed - at the last election in 2014 this was on a Sunday at 23.00 p.m. Because of this the government has found it appropriate to hold the European Parliament elections on Sundays for the past three elections.
Duitsland	In Germany elections are held on Sundays or public holidays only (section 16 Federal Elections Act).
Finland	It is possible to vote during weekends. The Election Day is always Sunday. Usually approximately 45 % of those who vote do it in advance voting during a period from day eleven (Wednesday) to day five (Tuesday) before Election Day.
Frankrijk	YES In France, elections take place only on Sunday. There are 3 exceptions: 1.Certain France overseas territories in America (Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guyane, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, Saint Martin, Saint Barthelemy) and Oceania (Polynesia) vote for some elections on Saturday (general, presidential and European elections). 2. French citizens living in the Americas can vote in the French consulates on Saturday for general, presidential and European elections 3. For general elections only, French citizens living abroad can also vote via an online voting system from the second Wednesday until the Tuesday before the Sunday election
Hongarije	yes
Ierland	Yes
Kroatië	Elections in the Republic of Croatia are always held on Sunday. For some elections, such as local elections and elections for members of the European Parliament, it is proscribed by law, and when it comes to other kind of elections it is a common practice to have the elections on Sunday.
Luxemburg	yes
Nieuw Zeeland	Yes. Election day is a Saturday for parliamentary elections in New Zealand.
Noorwegen	Monday is the official voting day in Norway, some municipalities have a two day election, Sunday and Monday
Oostenrijk	Elections in Austria always take place on a Sunday or public holiday (according to art. 26 of the Austrian Constitution).

Portugal	yes
Slowakije	Yes
Spanje	yes they do
Verenigd Koninkrijk	No
Zweden	Yes
Zwitserland	Yes, elections do take place on Sundays. This is true for federal, cantonal (state) and almost all municipal elections.

	Vraag 2: For which elections (municipal, general, Presidential, European etc) people can vote during the weekends?
Australië	In Australia there are three levels of government - federal, state and local. Electors can vote in federal and state and most local elections on a Saturday.
België	for all elections
Bulgarije	All kinds of elections in the Republic of Bulgaria take place on a day off.
Denemarken	zie antwoord op vraag 1
Duitsland	All elections, be it to the German Bundestag, the European Parliament, municipal elections (local councils and mayors) or elections to the state parliaments are held on Sundays, usually from 08.00 to 18.00 hours.
Finland	In all our Elections.
Frankrijk	All the elections take place on Sunday except for some specific territories or electors
Hongarije	all
Ierland	People can vote at all elections during the weekend.
Kroatië	zie vraag 1
Luxemburg	For all of these elections
Nieuw Zeeland	In New Zealand there are parliamentary elections, to elect Members of Parliament to the House of Representatives and local authority elections to elect representatives to local and regional councils and district health boards. Election day for parliamentary elections is a Saturday. Electors can opt to vote in advance for parliamentary elections. In the 2014 general election approximately 30% of electors chose to vote in advance. The advance voting period for parliamentary elections lasts for 17 days. Generally advance voting is available on weekdays but some advance voting places will open on the two Saturdays before election day. Advance voting places are not open on Sundays. Local authority elections are generally conducted by post and voting takes place over a three week voting period that commences and ends on a Friday.
Noorwegen	Some municipalities have a two day election, Sunday and Monday
Oostenrijk	All electoral events (presidential elections, federal and provincial parliamentary elections, European elections, referenda, municipal elections, mayoral elections).
Portugal	In Portugal all the elections and referendums take place during weekends or holidays
Slowakije	All types of elections in the Slovak Republic shall be held during the weekend, specifically Saturday.
Spanje	All Elections and referenda take place on Sundays.
Verenigd Koninkrijk	Not applicable
Zweden	all general elections

Zwitserland	Yes, Election Day has always been a Sunday. Switzerland has a firmly anchored tradition of service to the community, under which citizens take on public office or duty which they perform alongside their normal jobs. This is referred to as the militia system. Having the Election Day on a Sunday allows for civilians to participate and to be included in the electoral processes (e.g. work in polling stations, counting of votes etc.). However, although the Election Day has always been a Sunday, the possibilities to cast a vote before Election Day have gradually been expanded.

	Vraag 3: Has it always been possible to vote during the weekend? If not, how recent was the change to vote during weekends implemented?
Australië	Federal elections have been held on a Saturday since 1912
België	It was always on a Sunday
Bulgarije	Yes, it has been always possible to vote during the weekend
Denemarken	zie antwoord op vraag 1
Duitsland	See above questions 1 and 2.
Finland	The Election Day has been Sunday since 1952.
Frankrijk	yes
Hongarije	yes always
Ierland	Yes – it has always been possible to vote on any day of the week.
Kroatië	zie vraag 1
Luxemburg	Yes
Nieuw Zeeland	Parliamentary elections have been on a Saturday since 1950.
Noorwegen	Voting as an extra voting day has been possible since the 1960s. Probably from the parliament election in 1965
Oostenrijk	During monarchy times, elections were not held on a Sunday or public holiday though it was possible to extend the time span for the polls until Sundays. The 1907 elections to the "Reichsrat" (Imperial Council), for example, took place from 14 to 24 May 1907 in the different kingdoms, duchys, and lands. With the foundation of the 1st Republic in 1918, the Sunday was introduced as a permanent election day (sec. 26 of the 1918 Elections Act). Later on, public holidays were also included.
Portugal	It was always possible to vote during Sundays or holidays
Slowakije	Yes.
Spanje	Yes.
Verenigd Koninkrijk	NA
Zweden	yes
Zwitserland	

	Vraag 4: Do elections take place on a Saturday or a Sunday?
Australië	Polling day is always a Saturday
België	Sunday
Bulgarije	Our practice is to conduct elections on a Sunday.
Denemarken	zie antwoord op vraag 1
Duitsland	It is only since the election of the German National Assembly on February 16th 1919, the constitutional convention which constituted the Weimar Republic, that elections are held on Sundays. Before the 1918 revolution in Germany elections were usually held on working days which had long been criticized for making it difficult for those who had to work to cast their votes and to exercise their right to vote.
Finland	The Election Day has been Sunday since 1952.
Frankrijk	Sunday
Hongarije	Sunday
Ierland	Elections have been held on a Saturday, no elections have been held on a Sunday to date.
Kroatië	zie vraag 1
Luxemburg	On Sunday
Nieuw Zeeland	Parliamentary elections take place on a Saturday.
Noorwegen	Only Sunday, but only as an extra voting day
Oostenrijk	On a Sunday (or a public holiday).
Portugal	On Sunday.
Slowakije	All types of elections in the Slovak Republic shall be held on Saturday.
Spanje	Sunday.
Verenigd Koninkrijk	Not applicable
Zweden	Sunday
Zwitserland	Yes, Election Day has always been a Sunday. Switzerland has a firmly anchored tradition of service to the community, under which citizens take on public office or duty which they perform alongside their normal jobs. This is referred to as the militia system. Having the Election Day on a Sunday allows for civilians to participate and to be included in the electoral processes (e.g. work in polling stations, counting of votes etc.). However, although the Election Day has always been a Sunday, the possibilities to cast a vote before Election Day have gradually been expanded.

	Vraag 5: Are there certain groups in your country which are opposed to voting during the weekends, especially on a Sunday?
Australië	Electors are not required to vote on the weekend. They can vote by post (called a postal vote) or they can cast an early vote in person in the two weeks prior to polling day, if they cannot make it on polling day.
België	no
Bulgarije	The Bulgarian election law has not provided for holding elections on a working day and there is no information in CEC about the existence of such groups.
Denemarken	NA
Duitsland	No. Sundays are generally seen as the election day best suited to guarantee a high turn-out of voters and the best chance for all citizens to be able to exercise their right to vote.
Finland	No.
Frankrijk	no
Hongarije	none
Ierland	It might give rise to objections on religious grounds. When the possibility of Sunday voting was raised with churches a number of years ago, the Catholic Church had no difficulty with the idea whereas the other Christian Churches (the Church of Ireland, the Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Church) had reservations in principle. Saturday is the Jewish Sabbath and Orthodox Jews would not vote on that day.
Kroatië	no
Luxemburg	no
Nieuw Zeeland	Voting does not take place on a Sunday in New Zealand. The Electoral Commission is not aware of opposition to voting on a Saturday for New Zealand elections.
Noorwegen	no
Oostenrijk	General acceptance, no significant opposition of any kind.
Portugal	That there is knowledge, no.
Slowakije	no
Spanje	No.
Verenigd Koninkrijk	Not applicable
Zweden	no
Zwitserland	We are not aware of any groups who would be opposed to voting on Sundays. However, as stated above, voting is also possible during the days and week(s) prior to Election Day.

	Vraag 6: If yes, are there provisions in place to support these people? (for example, can some people also vote during weekdays)
Australië	yes. see: http://www.aec.gov.au/Voting/ways_to_vote/
België	NA
Bulgarije	na
Denemarken	Voters who are not able or do not want to vote on election day can choose to vote in advance. Advance voting is available to any voter and can take place in any of the municipalities. The advance voting often takes place at the City Hall and at citizen service centers. Advance voting can take place within three weeks prior to a general election and within three months prior to European-Parliament elections, and no later than two week-days before the election day.
Duitsland	As an alternative to voting in his or her polling station every person entitled to vote can apply for a polling card to vote by postal ballot without any further explanation (sections 14 and 36 Federal Elections Act, section 25-30 Federal Elections Ordinance). If a voter collects his postal ballot documents personally form the municipality office he can also cast his vote and leave the sealed postal ballot envelope with the municipality. Otherwise the documents will be sent by mail and can be filled out and returned to the municipality on any day until the election day (18.00 hours).
Finland	Yes, they may vote in advance voting.
Frankrijk	no
Hongarije	na
Ierland	In 2002 and 2007, special arrangements were made to enable Jewish people to vote by post in our General Election (National Parliament Election) because the polling day (not a weekend day in either case) clashed with a Jewish religious holiday of Shavout.
Kroatië	NA
Luxemburg	NA
Nieuw Zeeland	Not applicable
Noorwegen	
Oostenrijk	NA
Portugal	NA
Slowakije	NA
Spanje	NA
Verenigd Koninkrijk	Not applicable, although the UK Government weekend voting consultation summary document attached contains information about groups who may be affected by any move to weekend voting.
Zweden	not applicable
Zwitserland	We are not aware of any groups who would be opposed to voting on Sundays. However, as stated above, voting is also possible during the days and week(s) prior to Election Day.

	Vraag 7: How high is the voter turnout for elections?
Australië	niet ingevuld
België	more than 90% (obligation to vote in Belgium)
Bulgarije	35.84% at the elections in 2014
Denemarken	The turnouts for the latest three elections for the European-Parlimant are: 56.3 % in 2014, 59.5 % in 2009 and 47.9 % in 2004.
Duitsland	Election to the German Bundestag 2013: 71.5 % Election to the German Bundestag 2009: 70.8 % Election to the European Parliament 2014: 48.1 % Election to the European Parliament 2009: 43.3 %
Finland	has been reducing, latest are from 40 % (European Elections) to approximately 70 % (Parliamentary Elections). Highest ever 86,8 % in Presidential Elections in 1982, lowest ever 31,4 % in European Elections in 1999.
Frankrijk	Tornout depend on the type of election: Presidential 2012: 80,35 % second round General 2012: 57,22 % first round Municipal 2014: 63,55 % first round European 2014: 42,43 %
Hongarije	EP: 30-40; Parliamentary: 60-70; Municipality: 45-55; referenda approx. 50 at best
Ierland	2014 European Parliament Elections – 52.44% 2014 Local (Municipal) Elections – 51.70% 2011 General Election (National Parliament) – 69.90% 2011 Presidential Election – 56.11%
Kroatië	The turnout on the elections varies and depends on the kind of the elections. The highest turnout (about 40 %) is on the parliamentary and local elections. On other elections the turnout is about 25 %.
Luxemburg	about 85%
Nieuw Zeeland	Year Turnout as % voting age population 1987 82.25 1990 78.20 1993 78.93 1996 80.80 1999 77.19 2002 72.49 2005 77.05 2008 75.73 2011 69.57 2014 72.14
Noorwegen	Parliament elections 2013 78,2 %, Municipal elections 2011 64,5, County elections 2011 59,9 %
Oostenrijk	European Elections 2014 45,39 % National Council Elections 2013 74,91 % Presidential Elections 2010 53,57 % European Elections 2009 46,00 % National Council Elections 2008 78,81 % Presidential Elections 2004 71,60 %

Portugal	Presidential Elections 2011 – 46,52% Parliamentary Elections 2011 – 58,07% Local Elections 2013 – 52,60% European Elections – 33,84%
Slowakije	Presidentsverkiezingen 2014 – 50%
Spanje	Local Elections 2011 66'16% Parliamentary Elections 2011 68,94% European Parliament Elections 43,81% Referendum on the EU Constitution Treaty 41,77%
Verenigd Koninkrijk	2010 UK Parliamentary general election: 65.3% 2011 Scottish Parliamentary election: 50.5% 2011 National Assembly for Wales election: 41.8% 2011 Northern Ireland Assembly election: 55.6% 2011 UK-wide referendum on Westminster voting system: 42.2% 2012 Police and Crime Commissioner election: 15.1% 2014 European Parliamentary election: 35.6% 2014 Local government elections in England (combined with European Parliamentary elections): 36% 2014 Scottish Independence Referendum: 84.59%
Zweden	National parliament 2014: 85,81 % Regional parliaments 2014: average 82,44 % Local parliaments 2014: average 82,84 %
Zwitserland	As far as the elections to the National Council are concerned, voter turnout has been the following in the past: 1995: 42.2% 1999: 43.3% 2003: 45.2% 2007: 48.3% 2011: 48.5%

	Vraag 8: If there is any research available in your country about voting during the weekends, what does it say about the relationship between voter turnout and voting during the weekend?
Australië	niet ingevuld
België	there is no research about this point
Bulgarije	Since we have never conducted elections on a working day, no research was carried out to compare voter turnout on workdays and on days off.
Denemarken	N/A
Duitsland	There is no research available. And there is no comparison between the two as elections are always and may only be held on Sunday and public holidays in Germany.
Finland	NA
Frankrijk	NA
Hongarije	possible, but our election office does not conduct such. voting on Sunday is a historically based norm and fully accepted common sense no-brainer
Ierland	No.
Kroatië	No such research has been conducted so far.
Luxemburg	No research available
Nieuw Zeeland	As parliamentary elections have been held on a Saturday for over sixty years there is no comparable data during this period for turnout in the week.
Noorwegen	196 of a total of 428 municipalities had a two day (parliament) election in 2013. On Sunday a total of 328000 votes were cast Om Monday a total of 1630000 votes were cast
Oostenrijk	NA
Portugal	We don't Know, in Portugal, any research about voting during the weekends.
Slowakije	There wasn't any research dealing with this subject of research in Slovak republic.
Spanje	Not available.
Verenigd Koninkrijk	At present, there is very little evidence that voting on a Thursday is one of the reasons why people do not vote, or that moving to weekend voting would remove a significant barrier to voting.
Zweden	We have no insight in this field. For a possible answer, see this link: http://www.valforskning.pol.gu.se/english/?languageId=100001&contentId=-1&disableRedirect=true&returnUrl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.valforskning.pol.gu.se%2F

Zwitserland	We are not aware of any existing comparative research on the subject. Due to the possibility of advance voting and the fact that in almost all cases Election Day falls on a Sunday, the Swiss electoral system is not suited for this type of research questions.

	Vraag 9: Is it more or less difficult to find people to man the polling stations during the weekends?
Australië	niet ingevuld
België	Due to the fact that elections were always on a Sunday, we cannot make this comparison
Bulgarije	Considering the European Parliament elections in 2014, there were 31 regional election commissions and 11 714 sectoral election commissions in our country composed of 5 to 9 members, and 167 election commissions abroad. The manning of the commissions with the necessary number of members does not create any difficulties related to the day of conducting the elections.
Denemarken	The Ministry does not have information on this question.
Duitsland	It would be impossible to man all polling stations during a working day in the German electoral system. As in our electoral system polling stations are located in every locality with about 2.500 inhabitants (section 12 Federal Elections Ordinance) and have to be manned by some 630.000 volunteers from the citizenry at large, elections can only take place on Sundays when enough volunteers form the citizenry are available.
Finland	NA
Frankrijk	It can be difficult in some cases It can be difficult to find scrutineers
Hongarije	it is getting difficult not because of the weekend, but due to the old generations literally dying out of such community work and for most of the young people engaging in such public duties is not “trendy” enough, or so it seems
Ierland	There is no difficulty regardless of what day of the week the election is held.
Kroatië	As it is already mentioned above, it is the common practice in Croatia to have the elections on Sunday. Therefore all people who participate in electoral bodies are aware of the fact that they will have to work on weekend. So far we had no problems with finding people who will work as members of the polling committees
Luxemburg	yes
Nieuw Zeeland	The Electoral Commission recruits a large temporary field staff for polling stations. At the 2014 general election we recruited approximately 18,500 election workers. We are not in a position to comment on whether this would be harder or easier if elections were held on a week day.
Noorwegen	no
Oostenrijk	t is increasingly difficult. However, the fact that elections are held on Sundays or public holidays is supposed to make it easier to find personnel.
Portugal	We can’t answer this question because in Portugal, as we refer above, all the elections and referendums take place during the Sundays and holidays.
Slowakije	With the participation in the election commissions, were no significant problems.
Spanje	It is compulsory to attend as a member of an Electoral Board, once you have been selected as such according to the electoral law.

Verenigd Koninkrijk	Not applicable
Zweden	The local election authorities have to mann both voting on E-Day (Sunday) and 18 days of advance voting, so the comparison has never been made.
Zwitserland	Since almost all elections take place on a Sunday, we do not have information on differences between elections on weekdays and weekends.

	Vraag 10: Do civilians or civil servants man the polling stations?
Australië	niet ingevuld
België	Civilians.
Bulgarije	The members appointed in the sectoral election commissions are civilians with voting rights according to proposals of the parties and the coalitions. The members of the the sectoral election commissions should meet certain requirements such as: they should have the right to vote, speak Bulgarian language, they should not be candidates in the respective elections, they should not have relatives in the same polling station, they should not hold an elective position in a state or local body, they should not be deputy ministers, secretaries, judges, prosecutors, investigators, deputy district governors, deputy mayors, army servants, servants of MoI.
Denemarken	When an election has been called, the local council shall elect a number of appointed electors to assist in the election. Appointed electors are elected by proportional representation in one step from among all voters residing in the municipality. A voter standing as a candidate in the election is eligible as an appointed elector. Employees at the municipalities also assist in the election.
Duitsland	The general elections are organized by Electoral Boards on the federal level (Bundeswahlausschuss) , in each state (Landeswahlausschüsse), constituency (Kreiswahlausschüsse) and in every polling station (Wahlausschüsse) (sections 1 to 6 of the Federal Elections Ordinance). The Electoral Board in each polling station shall be composed of an Electoral Officer as chairperson, his or her deputy and three to seven other voters who are appointed by the Electoral Officer as members of the Electoral Board. All these are members of the citizenry and shall be nominated with due consideration to propositions of the parties taking into account the numbers of votes received by the parties in the last general elections in the area. Usually the Electoral Officer and his deputy will be civil servants in their professional life although in their role in the electoral organization they do not act as such and are not answerable to their employer. The organization and conduction of elections is traditionally considered as a self-organization of the electorate.
Finland	Civil servants in advance voting. On Election Day the members and deputy members of the election board and the electoral commission shall, insofar as possible, represent those political parties entered into the Party Register which in the previous parliamentary elections nominated candidates in the electoral district in question.
Frankrijk	The mayor, deputy mayors, town councilors and citizens designated by the mayor can be president of the polling station. The president is assisted by at least 2 assistants that can be designated by the candidates. A secretary is designated by the president of the polling station within the citizens on the town. Representatives can also be designated by candidates in order to verify the conformity of polling operations. For the analysis of votes, scrutineers are designated by the candidates
Hongarije	the minute keeper is a civil servant, the core members of the polling station commission are elected by municipal assembly and every candidate/party has the right to appoint up to 2 proxies additionally, who are not just observers but fully fledged polling station commissioners as well the minute keeper is a civil servant, the core members of the polling station commission are elected by municipal assembly and every candidate/party has the right to appoint up to 2 proxies additionally, who are not just observers but fully fledged polling station commissioners as well
Ierland	The selection of polling staff is a matter for the Returning Officer. The Department of the Environment, Community & Local Government issues guidance to Returning Officers in advance of each election. The guidance emphasises that the smooth conduct of polls is dependent on maintaining a cadre of sufficiently skilled and experienced people. Having regard to that overall objective, returning officers are advised to employ competent and efficient persons as polling staff and asked to give consideration, where possible, to employing suitable persons who are unemployed.

Kroatië	Manning the polling station in Croatia is not a civic duty. Members of the polling committees are appointed before each elections separately accordingly to certain electoral law. Any person aged 18 can be a member of a polling committee and members don't have to be civil servants. Certain number of these members are usually nominated by the political parties. All members of the polling committees receive the fee in the amount of ca. 50 EUR.
Luxemburg	yes
Nieuw Zeeland	The Electoral Commission, which is an independent Crown entity, employs temporary field staff to man voting places.
Noorwegen	Both civilians and civil servants
Oostenrijk	Members are citizens nominated by the campaigning parties. The chair of a commission is a political official (Minister, Provincial Governor, District/County Head, Mayor) often substituted by a civil servant.
Portugal	In Portugal are the civilians who man the polling stations.
Slowakije	Civilians.
Spanje	Civilians: randomly chosen by Municipalities amongst the electors registered in the electoral census.
Verenigd Koninkrijk	Polling stations are staffed by presiding officers and poll clerks, who are appointed by the Returning Officer. Polling station staff cannot have been employed by or on behalf of a candidate in or about the election. There is no requirement for polling station staff to be civil servants. Many are employed, or have previously been employed, by the local authority, but again this is not a requirement and polling station staff are drawn from a wide variety of backgrounds.
Zweden	Both, it is up to the local election authorities to recruit them, and they do is slightly differently depending on their local circumstances.
Zwitserland	There is a mix of both. The use of civilians is more widespread in the German speaking areas while in the French speaking areas civil servants (and electoral commissions) are more often in charge of the operations on Election Day. All in all there most likely are more civilians than civil servants working on Election Day.

	Vraag 11: Is manning the polling station considered a civic duty in your country?
Australië	niet ingevuld
België	yes
Bulgarije	No, it is not considered a civic duty
Denemarken	Yes, it is considered a civic duty *in regard to being appointed as polling supervisor or appointed elector, but not for the civil servants participating in the capacity of their employment at the municipalities which are responsible for carrying out the elections*.
Duitsland	Yes. The Electoral Boards shall perform their duties in an honorary capacity. Any person entitled to vote is bound by the law to accept this honorary office if he or she is asked to do so by the Electoral Officer. The honorary post may be refused on substantial grounds only (section 9 Federal Elections Act).
Finland	Not in practice
Frankrijk	YES it is a legal obligation for the mayor
Hongarije	no, its voluntary
Ierland	No.
Kroatië	Manning the polling station in Croatia is not a civic duty. Members of the polling committees are appointed before each elections separately accordingly to certain electoral law. Any person aged 18 can be a member of a polling committee and members don't have to be civil servants. Certain number of these members are usually nominated by the political parties. All members of the polling committees receive the fee in the amount of ca. 50 EUR.
Luxemburg	no
Nieuw Zeeland	Staff who work at voting places are recruited and remunerated.
Noorwegen	no
Oostenrijk	Yes, it is a so-called “öffentliches Ehrenamt”.
Portugal	yes
Slowakije	no
Spanje	Yes, it is.
Verenigd Koninkrijk	no
Zweden	A requirement is included in law, but is proposed to be taken away since it has never (or at least very very seldom in modern times) actually been used.
Zwitserland	Yes, civilians can be summoned to serve on Election Day (or the days before). However, regulation on that topic varies from one canton (state) to another.

	Vraag 12: Do the people manning the polling stations receive a fee?
Australië	niet ingevuld
België	yes
Bulgarije	Yes, they do.
Denemarken	Yes, allowances are granted to members of the election committee, to polling supervisors and to appointed electors for their assistance during the election process. In 2014 the allowances for not more than 4 hours of work are 400 DKK (approx. 53 €) per day, and for more than 4 hours of work 800 DKK (approx. 106 €) per day. However, since 2012 the local council can decide in a meeting that allowances shall not be granted, or that the allowances granted shall be a different amount. The allowances paid per day can nevertheless not exceed the quintuple of the amount for work that do not exceed 4 hours, that is 2,000 DKK (approx. 265 €).
Duitsland	Members of the Electoral Boards get reimbursed for their travelling expenses. They are also entitled to a refreshment allowance of € 21 (section 10 Federal Elections Ordinance). Municipalities and states are free to double it up on their own expenses to make it more attractive to volunteer on the Electoral Boards.
Finland	Yes. The municipality in question decides the amount. It varies from 40-50 euro to some hundred euro.
Frankrijk	no
Hongarije	polling station commissioners receive a small official payment, but members appointed by candidates/parties are paid (if at all) by the candidate/party
Ierland	Yes. The fees are set by the Department of Public Expenditure & Reform. The amounts vary depending on the positions to be filled.
Kroatië	Manning the polling station in Croatia is not a civic duty. Members of the polling committees are appointed before each elections separately accordingly to certain electoral law. Any person aged 18 can be a member of a polling committee and members don't have to be civil servants. Certain number of these members are usually nominated by the political parties. All members of the polling committees receive the fee in the amount of ca. 50 EUR.
Luxemburg	yes
Nieuw Zeeland	Yes
Noorwegen	Yes
Oostenrijk	It is merely a symbolic amount usually intended to cover food expenses.
Portugal	yes
Slowakije	yes
Spanje	They do: 62 euros
Verenigd Koninkrijk	Yes, a separate fee is paid for carrying out Presiding Officer and poll clerk duties.
Zweden	Yes, but the level varies throughout the country.

Zwitserland	Nature and height of the compensation is defined by cantonal (state) and/or local regulations and therefore varies: While some civilians will get free beverages and food, others will also receive a monetary refund.

	Vraag 13: Does voting and counting of the votes and the publication of results happen on the same day? If not, when does the counting of the votes take place?
Australië	niet ingevuld
België	its on the same day
Bulgarije	The counting of votes and establishing of the results from voting is done by the sectoral election commissions immediately after closing the election day. Within 24 hours from closing the election day, the sectoral election commissions submit to the regional election commission the protocol with the voting results. Within 48 hours from closing the election day, the regional election commission reports the voting result in the region, draws up a protocol and together with the protocols of the sectoral election commissions submits them to the Central Election Commission. The Central Election Commission announces the results and the distribution of mandates between the parties and the coalitions not later than 3 days from the election day, and the names of the members elected in the Republic of Bulgaria to the European Parliament – not later than 5 days following the elections.
Denemarken	As soon as polling closes on election day, counting starts at all polling stations. This is called the preliminary count. When there is a result of the preliminary counting, the result is made public. Except at the European Parliament election because of the regulation of the publication of the votingresult (se answer 1-4). The day after the election a final count takes place. The final count consists of: (1) a repetition of the count carried out at the individual polling stations on election evening, (2) a count where – for each party – the party votes and the preferential votes for each individual candidate are kept apart. When there is a result after the final counting, the result is made public.
Duitsland	Yes. Following the election the Electoral Boards calculate without interruption the results in their electoral districts (section 67 Federal Elections Ordinance). The results are directly referred to the Federal Returning Officer by express reports (section 71 Federal Elections Ordinance). Provisional results are then announced by the state and Federal Returning Officers. This usually happens late at night on the election day.
Finland	Preliminary counting takes place and preliminary results are published on the Election Day evening. The check counting starts on following Monday. The results are confirmed and published on third day after Election Day, that is on Wednesday evening
Frankrijk	yes
Hongarije	counting and publishing the preliminary results is done on ballot day (during EP elections the announcing is withheld a bit, but as the ballot is on Sunday it's only a matter of 1 or 2 hours unlike in countries where voting is days ahead of Sunday). however obviously due to the possibility for legal remedy the final result takes days or weeks
Ierland	The counting of votes commences at 9.00 a.m. on the day after polling day. Depending on the type of election most results are available on the same day or a within a very short time.

Kroatië	In practice the voting and counting of the votes, as well as the publication of results, happen on the same day. On the election day the polling stations close at 7,00 PM. After that the polling committees count the votes and inform the superior electoral commissions about the results of voting on their polling stations. The State Electoral Commission (or the County Electoral Commissions on local elections) determines and publishes the results of voting. Thanks to the computer technology, the first unofficial voting results are published usually around 9,00 or 10,00 PM on the election day. Exception are the elections for members of European Parliament, whose results are published after the election in the Member State whose voters are the last ones to vote is finished.
Luxemburg	Yes.
Nieuw Zeeland	A preliminary count of ordinary advance votes, cast prior to election day, takes place in a secure environment at the Returning Officer's headquarters for each electorate from 2pm on election day. There is a preliminary count of ordinary votes cast on election day at each voting place at 7pm after the polls close. Preliminary results for advance votes are released by 8.30pm and preliminary results for election day votes are released by 11.30pm. After election day there is a scrutiny of the rolls (used to mark electors off when they apply to vote) and an official count of all votes, including advance votes, election day votes, overseas votes and special votes. There are various circumstances where a voter is required to cast a special vote, which must be accompanied by a statutory declaration – most commonly where the voter's name cannot be found on the printed rolls or where the elector casts their vote other than at a polling place. The scrutiny process and the official count commence on the day after the election and take up to ten days to complete. Official results are declared two weeks after the election.
Noorwegen	All counting is on Monday, the election day. Publication starts after 2100 when the polling stations closes.
Oostenrijk	Yes, all on the same day.
Portugal	Voting, counting and the disclosure of the provisory results happen on the same day. The publication of the official results happens after the end of the proceedings of a General Assembly responsible for the confirming of the counts made at the polling stations.
Slowakije	Voting and counting of the votes takes place in one day (on Saturday) and the election results are declared on the next day (on Sunday).
Spanje	Yes (N.B. as it regards the preliminary results). The publication of the definitive results takes place days after the preliminary counting at the Electoral Boards.
Verenigd Koninkrijk	Legislation specific to each election sets out by whom decisions on the timing of the counting of votes can be taken. Broadly, the timing of election counts is a matter for Returning Officers to determine, subject to the requirement that counting begins ‘as soon as reasonably practicable’ after the close of poll. This means that each individual Returning Officer is responsible for making a decision in the circumstances of each election count. Returning Officers for a UK Parliamentary general election must, however, have taken reasonable steps to begin counting the votes as soon as practicable within four hours of the close of poll (10pm).

Zweden	Not necessariloy. We have advance voting (app. 1/3 of the voting population vote in advance). After voting on E-Day thses votes are counted directly afterwards. All votes are counted twice; first on the night of E-Day and after that the final count is conducted on the regional level. All voting and counting processes are open to the general public. The publication of results take place after the final count of vote is completed, and it takes 3-5 days to conduct the final count for the national parliament.
Zwitserland	As stated before, voting already occurs during the days and weeks before Election Day. The counting of the votes happens on Election Day, some preliminary operations may happen before. Each canton (state) publishes the results for its territory as soon as all the votes have been counted. This usually happens on the day of the election. Based on the cantonal results, the national result (party strength) is then determined.

	Vraag 14: Does the voting take place in public or private buildings?
Australië	niet ingevuld
België	the location is chosen by the municipalities, in general there are public buildings
Bulgarije	oting takes place mainly in public buildings (schools, universities, clubs, etc.). It is permissible to vote also in private buildings.
Denemarken	The voting *mostly* takes place in public buildings.
Duitsland	Elections are to be conducted in public buildings as far as possible (section 46 Federal Elections Ordinance), for example in public schools. They can also be conducted in private buildings, for example bank offices or public restaurants. In choosing the locations for the polling stations due consideration has to be given to the accessibility for handicapped people (section 46 of the Federal Elections Ordinance).
Finland	Mainly in public buildings, but the advance polling stations may be situated in private buildings like shopping malls or airport terminal. We have also mobile advance polling stations eg. in the archipelago on a boat or a bus in sparsely inhabited area.
Frankrijk	Public buildings
Hongarije	in public buildings
Ierland	It varies. The selection of a Count Centre is a matter for the Returning Officer. Recent counts have taken place in hotels, sports complexes, leisure centres, youth centres, concert halls, community halls and convention centres.
Kroatië	Polling stations are mostly located in public buildings (such as schools, municipal or town premises) and in private buildings only as an exception, in case where no other public premises are available. The owners of such private buildings receive a certain fee in the amount of ca. 65 EUR. For polling stations in public premises no fee is paid, only the cost for maintaining the premises on that day
Luxemburg	in public buildings
Nieuw Zeeland	A combination of public and private buildings are used. The Electoral Act 1993 makes provision for public school buildings to be provided as polling places on election day free of charge. The Electoral Commission also use churches, community halls, marae and some private buildings as voting places.
Noorwegen	Mostly public buildings(schools mostly)
Oostenrijk	The municipalities decide where election commissions are established. Polling stations can be found in a variety of places, ranging from schools and local administration buildings to pubs or coffee houses. As long as the strict requirements for polling places set out in the election code are met, no distinction between public and private buildings is made.
Portugal	In Portugal, the electoral laws establish that the voting take place in public or private buildings
Slowakije	Voting takes place in public and in private buildings.
Spanje	Municipalities put forward a list of accesible buildings, preferably of public property, and preferably those used for educational, cultural or leisure activities.
Verenigd Koninkrijk	Returning Officers are responsible for choosing suitable polling stations for a particular elections. Polling stations are most often located in publicly funded schools (which Returning Officers are entitled to use under the legislation), but are often located in other public buildings, including community centres, church halls and libraries.
Zweden	It depends, as long at the premises fulfil the criteria for accessability and are open to the general public. This is governed by provisions in law.
Zwitserland	Voting does take place in public buildings (city/town hall, schools, railway stations etc.).

	Vraag 15: Does your government encounter problems finding appropriate locations that are also open during the weekend?
Australië	niet ingevuld
België	no
Bulgarije	The buildings where elections are conducted are designated by the mayor of the municipality not later than 50 days before the election day. Finding of appropriate buildings and their opening does not create any problems for the bodies organizing and carrying out the elections.
Denemarken	The Ministry does not have information on this question.
Duitsland	No. Because elections are held on Sundays it is not difficult to find appropriate public buildings that will then be opened on election day for electoral purposes. (Difficulties do however sometimes occur to find locations appropriately accessible for handicapped people.)
Finland	The municipalities are responsible to finding these. To my knowledge there are no considerable problems.
Frankrijk	Generally it doesn't, the locations of polling stations are chosen the year before the election
Hongarije	sometimes, for example in small settlements that have financial problems and have sold e.g. the building of their village library, or if due to population decrease the settlement has no more basic school. in such cases they have to cramp the polling stations into the remaining public buildings incl. the waiting room of the village doctor or voters in small towns have to take long distances to the remaining schools etc.
Ierland	No.
Kroatië	As it is already mentioned above, it is the common practice in Croatia to have the elections on Sunday. Therefore we had no problems so far with finding the appropriate locations for polling stations, because all public premises, which are usually closed during the weekend, are opened and available for elections on the election day.
Luxemburg	no
Nieuw Zeeland	This is not generally an issue for the Electoral Commission. However, many of the election day voting places are not suitable for the advance voting period because they are being used for other purposes i.e. school halls.
Noorwegen	No
Oostenrijk	N.a. (in the municipalities' competence)
Portugal	We can't, also, answer this question because in Portugal, as we already said, all the elections and referendums take place during the Sundays and holidays.
Slowakije	no
Spanje	No.

Verenigd Koninkrijk	Not applicable
Zweden	This responsibility lies with the local election authorities (which in practice are the municipalities). New restrictions are underway for types of premises which can be used for elections. These new rules will be applicabel for the first time in the election 2018.
Zwitserland	We are not aware of any problems in finding appropriate locations